Previous references.

1896-1897
~~191~~
(Forest)

File No. 60 of 1896
Serial Nos. 1 — 4

Later references.

Ft. F. 29 of 1897

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1 — 4

May ~~Part~~ B. for May 1897

SUBJECT

Sandalwood Sales during 1896-1897.

Counter Marked

---

1. From the Conr. of Forests. No. 3732-276 d 31-3-97.
Forwards a Statement showing the Quantity of Sandalwood disposed of by tender.

2. To the Conr. of Forests. No. 9185 d 22-4-97.
Records the above & awaits a detailed report on the sales effected up to date.

3. From the Conr. of Forests. No. ~~10579~~ 4428-322 d ~~28~~ 5-5-1897.
Forwards a Statement showing the above.

4. To the Conr. of Forests. No. 10579 d 28-5-97.
Records the above.

G. R. S. 58

GPB—4,000—4-7-11

2/3

REVE... UE... FFICE.
1897 6499
H. 429

From
The Conservator of Forests
in Mysore.

821

(32)

To
The Secretary to Government
General and Revenue Departts

Dated 31st March 1897
Despatched 2nd April —

No. $\frac{3732}{276}$ En: one

Forwards a statement showing the quantity of Sandalwood disposed of by Tender —

Subd. with draft
cl
9/4/97

Recd 17th

Sent to Secty with draft
17/4/97

R.F. 600/1896

4-4-97

6/4/97

OFFICE OF THE
CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS IN MYSORE.

Rev. F. Procs.

No. 3732 Ex: ne
276

Dated 31st March 1897
2nd April —

From

COLONEL I. CAMPBELL WALKER,
Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Gen. and Rev. Departments.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for information of Government a statement shewing the quantity of Sandal-wood disposed of by tender on the 29th Instant and the amount realised therefor.

2. Only 8 tenders were received, of which four were rejected in toto the rates offered being far below the minimum at which each class was sold at 8 per cent reduction on last year's (1895-96) auction rates as ordered by Government. On the whole 92 tons

and 14 13/16 cwts were disposed of, out ~~of~~ of about 870 tons advertised, realising Rs 36,040-8-4.

3. I have just had a telegraphic enquiry, re-Jajpokal, from Messrs Pierce Leslie & Co and am offering them the balance of that class (207½ tons) at Rs 400 per ton.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

[illegible]
Conservator of Forests.

sposed of by tender on th

ffered ruction er and 96 at	Rates tendered and accepted		Value	
	Rs 1896-97	1895-96	Rs	A
	430	501	1935	"
	440	530	4,510	"
462	450	486	3,960	"
450	460		122	3
~	460	510	4,922	.
	480	520	660	"
	1 80	200	1,501	5
	3 80	420	18,430	"
			36,040	8

Statement showing the quantity of Sandalwood

amount realised therefrom.

Kothi	Description of wood	Quantity		Rates of at last (Novem December the kottis)
		Tons	cwts.	
Hunsur	4th class	4	10	
Seringapatam	3rd class roots.	10	5	
Bangalore	4th class billets	8	16	442-
	Side branch roots		5¼	
Hassan	5th class billets	10	14	
	Side roots.	1	7½	
Chickmagalur.	Ain chilta	8	6 13/16	
Thirthahalli	Jugpokal	48	10	
	Total	92	14 9/16	

Office of the Conservator of Forests
in Mysore, Bangalore.

Dated 2nd April 1897.

No 5982

Draft for approval 4

(8C2)

(33)

Read,

Letter No $\frac{3732}{276}$ dated the 31st March 1897, from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, submitting a statement showing the quantity of sandalwood disposed of by tender on the 29th March 1897 and the amount realized therefrom.

Subd to the Cr. [illegible]
20/4/97

✓

No. $\frac{9185}{H.7.31-95}$ d 22.4.97
23

Order thereon

The statement submitted with the above is incomplete in as much as it makes no comparison with ~~allusion to~~ the sales of 1895. The Conservator

Recorded - & the Conr is requested to send a complete statement showing sales effected up to date & comparing the rates of prices realized with those of the past year the [illegible] ~~should be~~ subd for the information of Govt

21/4 Approved 22/4 20/4/97 24/4

is requested to submit a complete statement showing the results of sales held in November last and of those embodied in the ~~above~~ statement referred to above, so that the results of the past year's sale may be ~~conveniently~~ compared with those of 1895.

17/4.97

HB Secy

To 15/4/97

The Conservator of
Forests in Mysore

cs

(81 3) 6

REVENUE DEPT.
1897
6 MAY 97

7392

~~Ft.~~ 496

From
The Conservator of Forests
in Mysore

(34)

To The Secretary to Government,
General and Rev: Departments.

Dated
Despatched } 5th May 1897

No. 4428/322 Ex: Three.

Government proceedings No.
9185 dated 22nd ultimo.
H-7-31-95

Forwards a statement shewing the quantities of Sandalwood disposed of at the auction sales and on tenders.

Re
6.5.97

Subd. for orders with a draft. ~~[illegible]~~
18/5/97

OFFICE OF THE
CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS IN MYSORE.

Rev. Forests.

No. $\frac{4428\ G: 3}{322}$ Camp Ooty Dated, 5th May 1897

From

COLONEL I. CAMPBELL WALKER,
Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Gen. and Rev. Departments.

SIR,

As called for in para 2 of Government proceedings No. $\frac{7185}{Ft.\ 31\text{-}95}$ dated the 22nd ultimo, I have the honor to submit, for the information of Government, statements showing the quantities of Sandalwood disposed of at the auction sales and on tenders subsequently invited, with the rates obtained as compared with those secured at the previous auction sales.

2. It will be observed that the results of this year's sales both in regard to quantity and prices

prices realised are comparatively poor for the reasons briefly stated in my previous communications on the subject. Consequently these results could hardly be taken as the basis for future year's sales.

3. The total realizations from 1286¾ tons of all classes of Sandal wood amounted to Rs 4,53,811/- against the current year's budget Estimate of Rs 8,17,300 for 2,142 tons. There is a stock of about 641 tons of prepared wood still left unsold at the several Kothies which represents a value of Rs 2,26,273/- calculated at the mean average rate of Rs 353/- per ton secured this year.

Spare copy put up

4. The classification and sales conducted this year were in accordance with those described in para 3 of my letter No 4041-374 dated 29th May 1896 sanctioned in

Spare Copy of Pro. No 63-71 / 7C7 3-96 97.
[illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] letter [illegible] [illegible] paragraph -

in para 1 of Government Pro:
ceedings No $\frac{63-71}{Ft.F.\ 3-96}$ dated the
3rd July 1896. Only a very small
quantity - 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons - of the newly
classified wood at the Seringapatam
and Hunsur Kothis was sold
which might be considered
not to augur well for its
general adoption in the remain:
:ing Kothis. But it was explained
by the merchants at Sagar that
owing to the general depression
of both European and Indian
markets, they could not offer
higher rates for the specially
classified wood and that if
such classification were adopted
in all the Kothis there would be
greater facilities and less com:
:plications. I am inclined to
concur in this view, especially
as the demand for class billets

is mainly from Bombay for home consumption or export to China and that (i.e. the Bombay) market was paralysed by the plague, and recommend the adoption of the revised Bombay classification slightly modified (as per statement attached) in the remaining six Kothis situated in the Districts of Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan and Bangalore. I solicit the favor of early orders in the matter.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

H. Campbell Walker Colonel
Conservator of Forests.

Proposed new classification.

I	First class billet or Vilayat Budh (as described in Notification of 21st September 1896).		60 to 80 to a ton.
II	Second class billet or China Budh		120 to 160 more or less
III	Third class billet or Panjam		400 to 600.
IV	First class Ghotla (Short pieces) or Billet of short length.		Sound.
V	Second class do do		may be a little hollow and cracked.
VI	First class root - - - -	"	80 to 100 to a ton more or less.
VII	Second do - -	"	120 to 240
VIII	Third do (Small and Side)		————
IX	First class gajpokal (Ghat Badalo).	"	160 to 240 "
X	Second do "	"	240 to 400 "
XI	Third do (Ain Bagar)		800 to 1200 "
XII	Bagaradad — —	"	600 to 800 "
XIII	Cheria — —	"	————
XIV	Ain chilta (one class only) -	"	————
XV	Habu chilta (as usual)	"	————
XVI	Saw-dust or powder	"	————
XVII	Milva chilta	"	————
XVIII	Basola Bukni	"	————

(N. B. Mr. Narain Rao in Shimoga Kotis uses a Sieve of about 1/2 inch diameter; all that goes through is taken to be Basola Bukni and what remain goes into Ain chilta. Merchants object to this and say Basola Bukni is quite distinct from chilta which should be composed entirely of heart wood. They say what does not-go through the Sieve is proper Basola Bukni and what goes through is really dust and often much mixed with earth and is objected to by home-purchasers and suggest a special class or rate for it but I do not like multiplying them further

Office of the Conservator
of Forests in Mysore,
Dated, Bangalore 5th May 97

Appayya
For Conservator of
Forests in Mysore

Comparative Statement Shewing the r[illegible] Se
Sales and on tenders for 1896-97 and at the an

Description of wood.	Hunsur.		Seringapatam.		Bangalore		Hassan	
	1895-96	1896-97.	1895-96	1896-97	1895-96	1896-97.	1895-96	189
First class billets	581	"	568	"	"	"	532	5
Second "	536	"	538-560	"	530	"	525	5
Third "	522-526	.	530	"	525	"	525	5
Fourth "	501-514	"	513	"	486-506	442-462	510	5
Fifth " (Panjam)	490	470	480-490	446	493½-494	455	510-513	4
Roots (Large)	522	520-560	522-535	520-560	510-522	"	540-544	5
Root (Small)	480	430 (4th class roots)	486-496	'	491	450	480	
Roots (Side)	"	"	472	440 (3rd class roots)	480		520	4
Jaypokal	429-430	400	420-425	400	414-462	400	445-455	
Bagaradad (large)	450-470	425	452-453	430	445	"	460	
Do (Small)	"	"	.	.	.	.	"	
Ain Bagar	421	"	421-422	"	416	.	420-425	.
Cheq Bagar	376	.	381	"	"	"	"	.
Adzed Ain Chilta	.	.	.	.	220	.	"	.
Ain Chilta	261	251-260	156-325	154-306	366	200	286-380	
Habri Chilta	280	"	255	456	"	"	"	.
Saw dust or powder	460	.	445	500	440	"	451	.
Adzed milva chilta	"	.	70	.	"	"	"	
Milva Chilta	78	95	98	60	60	66	54-66	
Basola Butui	38	61	44	30	30	42	57	
Billets of Short length	"	.	472	"	.	432	"	
Coita Chilta	.	.	.	"	"	.	345	

Office of the Conservator of Forests in Mysore
Dated, Bangalore, 5th May 1897.

1896-97

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

34/a

FOREST

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 3rd July 1896

No. $\frac{\text{63-71}}{\text{Ft. F. 3-96}}$

Passing orders on Mr. Muttappa's report *re* the investigations in the matter of classification and preparation of sandalwood in the province, and approving of the Conservator's proposal to give a trial, in certain districts, to the system proposed, at the sale of the current year.

M.G.C.P.B.—3-9-96—120

Proceedings of the Government of Mysore, .

READ THE FOLLOWING :—

Letter No. 4041—374, dated the 29th May 1896, and enclosures from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

Referring to Proceedings No. 20670-9—R. 2940 of 9th May 1895 and para 3 of Proceedings No. 9626—Ft. F. 31-95 of 23rd ultimo, I have the honor to report that after an inspection of the several sandal kothis in the province Mr. Muttappa submitted a memo (copy enclosed) pointing out the variations in classification chiefly as regards roots, jajpokal and other classes than billet wood, and suggested the introduction of certain modifications mainly in view to secure uniformity "pending the final revision of the existing classification," his proposals regarding which must, he explained further on, await the result of his visit to Bombay. Mr. Muttappa's suggestions were approved of, and will be given effect to in the classification for sale this year in the districts of Bangalore and Hassan.

2. On his return from Bombay, where he conferred with all the leading merchants in the sandal trade, Mr. Muttappa submitted an exhaustive report (copy of which is enclosed) and a revised classification based on all he had gathered as to the requirements of the several markets. Although more complicated, *i. e.*, containing more classes than I had hoped would be possible, this scheme for classification appears eminently practical and suitable to the demands of the trade at the present day, which differ widely from those of nearly 60 years ago, when the existing classification rules were framed or even of a much more recent date, European and even American firms having entered the field as purchasers either directly or indirectly. I do not submit this classification to Government at present for consideration and adoption, as after consulting Mr. Muttappa and the senior Deputy Conservator Mr. Abdul Karim, we think it best to introduce it tentatively into one district this year and have selected Mysore where Mr. Muttappa is now engaged with Mr. Abdul Karim instructing the darogas of the Seringapatam and Hunsur kot'ḥis regarding it. This duty he will complete on or before the 5th proximo when he will relieve Mr. Sitaramaiya as District Forest Officer, Bangalore, in accordance with Government orders.

3. We shall thus have our sandalwood for this year's sales, which should be of special interest, classified under three different systems, *viz.*—

(i) the old system of 1838, with certain minor modifications which have crept in, in force in the Shimoga and Kadur kot'ḥis.

(ii) what I may style Mr. Muttappa's system in the Bangalore and Hassan kot'ḥis, and

(iii) the Bombay system, above referred to, in the Mysore kot'ḥis, and be able to note results and elicit the opinions of purchasers to whom the fullest information as to the classification will be afforded before and at the times of sales, on the conclusion of which, in submitting the usual comparative statement, I shall, I trust, be in a position to submit definite proposals on the important subject of classification.

4. In connection with his special duty Mr. Muttappa gave his attention to the subject of collection and preparation of the wood and roots in the jungle and kot'ḥis, its storage, driage, weighment, delivery and many cognate matters some of which, as mere details, are within my competence to deal with, but others must be submitted to Government for orders.

5. Before doing so, however, I must beg to be favored with the orders of Government on two points, *viz.*, (*a*) weights to be adopted and (*b*) payment of percentage to private owners or occupiers on whose lands sandal trees are found and removed by Government. With regard to (*a*) the District Forest Officer, Hassan, represented in his diary for December last that on commencing the weighment from that kothi he found the daroga adding 16 lbs. to each kandi (5 cwts.) and ascertained that this had been the practice ever since 1881, the reason being that under the Notification of this Government, No. 101 of 3rd June 1871, 40 tolas = 1 lb. English, but the 1 lb. English weight only actually weighs $38\frac{8}{9}$ tolas and has therefore been supplemented by $1\frac{1}{9}$ tolas per lb. equal to about $16\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per cwt. or 66 lbs. in every ton. On this basis, and taking the average sales from the Hassan kothi at [illegible] tons annually, the District Forest Officer calculated that the loss to Government had amounted to upwards of Rs. 35,000 during the past 15 years. On reference to Mr. Muttappa and the District Forest Officers of sandalwood districts, I find that the facts are as represented, and that the weights in use are either what I may designate Mysore or sandal lbs. of 40 tolas or multiples thereof or that the current English weights are supplemented accordingly with the result that each ton delivered is really about 66 lbs. over that weight or say 2,306 lbs. instead of 2,240 lbs. I do not suppose we have really lost much in rupees by this as purchasers doubtless know all about it, and bid accordingly; but it is certainly an irregularity and might lead to abuses which can only be prevented by the use of standard weights tested annually in the presence of the purchasers. English weights were substituted for Native in the Forest Department of this Province by Government Order No. [illegible]1—Ft. 188 of 21st September 1876, at the instance of the then Conservator of Forests who, I am pretty certain, never intended to introduce a special Mysore or sandal pound or ton but to adopt the English weights pure and simple. Government instructed him to have a list showing the equivalents in Indian weights affixed at every kothi. He would appear to have adopted the equivalents prescribed in the Order of 1871 already referred to which are not accurate but were evidently intended as merely approximate. Hence the mischief. I presume Government will agree that we must adhere to either the English or Native weights, and that they will not desire to revert to the latter, in which case I propose to procure and issue new standard weights and scales which are much required in some kothis capable of weighing 5 cwts. at a time, after giving due consideration to a suggestion which has been made to introduce weigh-bridges as used in the railway, instead of the somewhat cumbrous and obsolete [illegible] scales.

6. The other matter (*b*) relates to payment of a percentage to private owners or occupiers which after a long correspondence was negatived in 1877 by Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner No. 97[illegible]—F, 84 of [illegible]th July, the chief reason apparently being the complicated nature of the rules and forms proposed in order to assess and pay the percentage to those interested. I am strongly in favor of granting such a percentage as the only means, coupled with special deterrent punishments, which I propose providing in the new Forest Regulations, to prevent the destruction of the trees on private holdings and believe a much simpler scheme has beeen proposed by Mr. [illegible] when Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, which is still before Government. I am not in a position to give details pending reference to Coorg and [illegible] as to the system there, but would merely ask if Government is prepared to reconsider the matter or not. I solicit the favor of early orders on these two points, pending which I shall defer further [illegible].

ENCLOSURE No. I

Memo I dated 30th October 18[illegible], by Mr. H. Muthappa, Assistant Conservator of Forests on special duty.

Having inspected the [illegible] kothis of this Province, I do not hesitate to say that the classification of sandalwood varies in these kothis as regards roots jajpokal and other sorts [illegible] in the first five or billet wood classes which are also susceptible of improvement. The different classes as now maintained in the several kothis are noted below:—

Dashes against each class denote where it is found, and ciphers denote where that class is not found.

	Classes.	Bangalore.	Seringapatam.	Hunsur.	Shimoga.	Tirthahalli.	Sagar.	Chikmagalur.	Hassan.
1	1st class	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2nd class	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	3rd class	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	4th class	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	5th class	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Billets of short length ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
7	Roots	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Small roots	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	—
9	Side roots	—	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
10	Jajpokal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Bagar-adad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Ain bagar	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	—
13	Large chilta	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	—
14	Small chilta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Koita and Hatri chilta ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Milwa chilta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Cheg milva	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0
18	Basola bookni	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Cheg bagar	0	—	—	0	0	0	—	—
20	Saw powder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2. From the above it will be seen that billets of short length are not classed separately in any of the kothis except that of Hassan. In the Bangalore and Chikmagalur kothis, small roots are classed with large roots, while in Seringapatam and Hunsur kothis, side roots find their way into small roots. In the kothis of the Shimoga district, thick and long side roots above two pounds in weight are thrown into large roots and small ones are classed with small roots. It is only in the Bangalore, Chikmagalur and Hassan kothis that side roots are classed separately.

On examining a small lot (ton 1, cwts. 10, lbs. 56) of jajpokal in the Bangalore kothi, I found in it the following descriptions of wood:—

	Classes.	Tons.	cwts.	lbs.
1	Large jajpokal	1	5	97
2	Small jajpokal	0	2	102
3	Bagar-adad	0	0	19
4	Ain bagar	0	0	76
5	Large chilta ...	0	0	98
	Total	...1	10	56

In the Seringapatam Kothi, solid portions of jajpokal that could be converted into class billets are sawn off or split, worked and made fit for 4th and 5th classes, generally the latter.

In other kothis solid pieces weighing more than 4 seers ($2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.) with small holes, cracks or knots are classed as jajpokal instead of working them up for the 5th class and bagar-adad.

Bagar-adad.—Although this class is next to 5th class it is not treated as such. Small, solid, hollow or cracked pieces, irrespective of weight, are thrown into this class. In the Classification Rules it is said that pieces classed as bagar-adad should be less than 4 seers or 2¼ pounds in weight, but this does not mean, I think, that they may be even ½ pound in weight as now done in several kothis except Hassan kothi.

Ain Bagar or "Sunna Bagar" is at present made up of thin small pieces and chips weighing below 8 ounces in the Shimoga district kothis and long thin pieces and thick chips in Seringapatam and Hunsur, while in Chikmagalur and Hassan kothis these are classed as cheg bagar and large chilta, respectively. In the Bangalore kothi such pieces are thrown into jajpokal. Cheg milva in the Hunsur kothi is made up of split pieces of roots, branches, &c., containing more heartwood than sapwood. In the other kothis such pieces are worked. In the Hassan Kothi, cheg milva bagar consists of thin branch pieces having about ½ inch diameter of heartwood. Cheg bagar, which is classed separately in Seringapatam, Hunsur and Chikmagalur kothis, is made up of unworked chips.

Small chilta, Koita and Hatri chilta, Milwa chilta, Basola bookni.—These are more or less assorted alike in all the kothis.

3. The classification of sandalwood in our kothis being as explained above, I think it is necessary to see what is the classification in Bombay which is the chief market for consumption of our sandalwood.

From a reference to the Conservator of Forests' letter No. 1861, dated 16th September 1873, to the Chief Commissioner, reporting the results of his visit to Bombay to enquire into the state of the sandalwood market, it would appear that our classification of sandalwood billets in five classes is not accurately observed in the Bombay market as the first three classes are lumped together for export, while the 4th and 5th are mixed with the best of the bagar-adad, which is often sound wood though small, and that jajpokal and bagar-adad are also mixed.

From the information furnished by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, for our annual sales with regard to ruling prices for different sorts of sandalwood at the Bombay market it is apparent that the following classes are maintained in the Bombay market.

1st quality.
2nd „
3rd „
4th „
5th „

Ordinary quality.
Roots.
Hollows and refuse.
Chips.

The class known as "Ordinary" in Bombay, it appears, is composed of billets of short lengths and bagar-adad and commands higher rates than those realized for wood of the first five classes. No information is at present available as to how the billet wood of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th classes is assorted in the Bombay market.

The sandalwood required for the markets in Europe appears to have been obtained until of late from the Bombay market, but these European firms now buy direct from our kothis through their Agents Messrs. Volkart Brothers and Co. of Tellicherry, and Messrs. P. Leslie & Co., of Calicut, who make large purchases of 4th class, roots and jajpokal at our annual sales.

Local purchasers are chiefly distillers of South Canara and require sandalwood' I think, of different quality from that wanted for European and Bombay markets' Bombay and European markets, it is believed, require class billets, large roots, good jajpokal and bagar-adad, while sandalwood oil distillers of South Canara generally purchase small and side roots, small jajpokal, ain bagar, large and small chips. It, therefore, seems necessary and desirable that our sandalwood should be assorted accordingly in order to suit the requirements of the various markets.

4. Pending the final revision of the existing classification, I would beg to propose the introduction of the following classes in assorting sandalwood for the next year's annual sales.

1	1st class billets.	More care should be taken than at present in assorting these classes strictly in accordance with the Classification Rules of 1838 (copy submitted herewith).
2	2nd do.	
3	3rd do.	
4	4th do.	
5	5th do.	

I would not advocate any change in the Classification Rules of 1838, as regards the above five classes as I propose to go to Bombay soon after the ensuing auction sales to study the details of sandal trade and the classification of the Bombay market, as directed in Government Proceedings No. 20670-9—R. 2940, dated 9th May 1895.

In sawing sandalwood into billets no attention is now paid as to what should be the standard length. Although they are generally sawn to pieces of 3 feet long yet some of them are as long as 5 feet. Pieces more than 3 feet long not only interfere with the compact stacking of the lots in the kotis, it is believed they also cause inconvenience to purchasers in packing for shipment. As length of billets is not fixed in the Classification Rules of 1838, it appears necessary to do so as far as the first 5 classes, bagar-adad and jajpokal are concerned. I would think the length should not be more than 36 inches and the same should be regulated in sawing trees of various lengths.

6. *Billets of short length.*—This class exists in the Bombay market where it is called ordinary quality and commands higher rates than those put down for class billets. At the Hassan kothi where alone such billets are separately stacked, Rs. 517 per ton was secured at the last annual auction sale against Rs. 505, Rs. 511 and Rs. 508 realized for 4th class at Sagar, Shimoga and Tirthahalli kothis, respectively, and more than the rates obtained for 5th class in all the kothis except that of Hassan. By separating short billets, the classes containing those of standard length shall be improved and better prices secured for them. I, therefore, propose this class, which shall consist of billets less than 18 inches in length obtained by sawing 4th and 5th class billets to standard length, namely, three feet, and such other pieces sawn from solid portions of jajpokal without impairing its quality. I do not think it desirable in a commercial point of view to mix up in each lot a small quantity of small wood with a large quantity of large wood of the same descriptions. I, therefore, propose to separate small roots, jajpokal and ain bagar from large wood of the same classes.

7. *Roots, large.*—Stem roots each weighing 7 lbs. and upwards. Stem wood varying from 9 to 18 inches in length is now left attached to roots in some kothis. I think 6 inches of stem wood above the root column will suffice.

In some instances roots are split up by coolies into 2 or 3 pieces with a plea to remove earth, &c., in them when this could be done by using iron rods and other tools. The darogas should not allow coolies to make use of axe or bill hook in preparing roots and removing earth, &c., in them unless there is unavoidable need for using such tools.

8. *Roots, small.*—Stem roots weighing under 7 lbs.

The remarks made under large roots as regards splitting them are also applicable to small roots.

9. *Side roots.*—Large and small side roots only separately received from jungles.

10. *Jajpokal, large.*— Pieces each weighing 4 lbs and upwards. The remarks made above as regards splitting roots apply to jajpokal (large and small).

11. *Jajpokal, small.*—Pieces weighing from 2 to 4 lbs.

12. *Bágar-adad.*—This class should consist of solid pieces not less than 1¼ lbs. in weight and such other pieces with defects weighing up to 4 lbs. and not fit for 5th class.

13. *Ain bagar.*—This class shall consist of solid pieces less than 1¼ lbs. in weight, hollow and cracked pieces weighing below 2 lbs. and not less than ½ lb. and unfit to be classed as small jajpokal.

14. *Large chilta.*—Broken pieces of jajpokal and other chips worked and unworked less than ½ lb. in weight.

15. *Saw-powder.*—This should be well cleaned.

16. *Small chilta.*—Small and thin layers of heartwood chips obtained by carefully working billet wood, roots, jajpokal, &c. Much care should be taken in adzing heartwood so as to remove as little of it as possible, as otherwise it would be at the expense of billet wood, roots, &c.

17. *Hatri and Koita chilta.*—Class billets are planed by hatri (plane) in the Bangalore kothi and by koita (a sort of curved scythe with handles at both ends) and kundli (a little curved bill hook) in the remaining kothis. As this process is simply intended to give a fairly smooth surface to billets of the first 5 classes, the planing should be as light as possible, so that the loss of heartwood from billets may be reduced to the lowest minimum.

18. *Milwa chilta.*—This chilta in some kothis have a larger proportion of heartwood than sap-wood, while in other kothis it is quite the reverse. Every care should be taken to turn out as much of milwa chilta as possible into small chilta by separating whitewood portion from heartwood. What is finally classed as Milwa chilta should have white and heartwood in fair proportions.

19. *Basola bookni.*—These are heartwood small chips with an admixture of white chips obtained by adzing billets, &c., but in some kotis, chips large enough to be classed as small chilta are assorted as basola bookni by coolies. The assortment of these chips should be regulated by using bamboo sieves with square holes ½ an inch each way. All chips that pass through these holes may be classed as basola bookni and the rest as small and milwa chiltas, respectively.

20. *Cheg bagar.*—All such pieces of branches that contain heartwood to ½ an inch diameter and above should be worked by all means for higher classes, and the rest classed, in solid pieces, as cheg bagar.

Enclosure to above (a).

Translation of an Istihar issued by the Commissioner in 1838.

Whereas the present rules regarding the classification of sandalwood are liable to be abused and not properly known to the public, the following rules have been established in supersession of the same.

1st *Class.*—A candy should consist of from 1 to 40 blocks without defects weighing not less than 14 lbs. or 20 seers. Blocks weighing from 100 to 140 seers should be sorted to 1st class with all defects whether being split or knotted or hollowed to the depth of 4 inches.

2*nd Class.*—A candy should consist of from 41 to 60 blocks without defects weighing 9½ lbs. or 13 seers Blocks weighing from 20 to 100 seers should (with all defects described for the 1st class) be considered as 2nd class as well as blocks weighing from 100 to 140 seers with hollows of 7 inches and other defects; but the number of such blocks for a candy is not limited.

3rd Class.—A candy should consist of from 61 to 80 blocks without any defects but each weighing 7 lbs. or 10 seers. Blocks weighing from 13 to 20 seers each, split or hollowed to 4 inches width as they may be, should be put to this class as well as blocks weighing within 100 seers, split or hollowed, knotted or hollow 7 inches. Blocks weighing more than 100 seers with all defects, whether crooked or cracked, whether with one big and two small knots or hollow to half its depth. The number of such blocks for a candy is not limited.

4th Class.—A candy should contain from 81 to 100 blocks without any defects. Each block to weigh $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds or 8 seers. Any crooked or knotted blocks or such as have a hollow 4 inches wide should be put to this class, if they weigh from 10 to 13 seers each; also defective blocks weighing from 13 to 20 seers and having a hollow 7 inches wide, also blocks weighing upwards of 20 to 100 seers as well as all blocks with all whatever defects weighing upwards of 100 seers. The number of such blocks for a candy is not limited.

5th Class.—From 101 to 240 logs in a candy should have no defect. Each block should weigh from $2\frac{3}{4}$ pounds or 4 seers and all blocks which cannot be put to the above 4 classes should be classified as the 5th class. Numbers for a candy not limited.

6th. *Roots.*—The present rules to be continued.

7th. *Jajpokal.*—The present rules to be continued.

8th. *Bagar-adad.*—All pieces not large enough to be put in any of the five classes should be called bagar-adad.

9th. *Chips.*—As at present.

Memo (II) by Mr. Muttappa dated 30th October 1895.

Mr. Mason of Paris, whose agents are Messrs. Volkart Brothers, writes to the Inspector General of Forests, (*vide* his letter, dated, Madras, 15th March 1895) as follows:—

"Recalling our pleasant interview of Monday last, I beg to advise you that I am instructing Messrs. Volkart Brothers, our agents, to request your Department to allow us to buy as an experiment—untrimmed sandalwood which has not been exposed too long to the action of the air and the sun.

II. Will you, therefore, on their asking you, supply them with, say—

1 ton 4th class sandal billets.
1 ton 5th ditto
1 ton branches

with the white wood on but deprived of the external bark only.

III. I am of opinion that a far superior product may be obtained from the unoxidized wood, and such an experiment is worth a trial.

You will, I trust, charge us at the percentage cost of heartwood and not on the gross weight of the wood.

I have been so much impressed by my visit a second time after ten years by the vast difference between the perfume of newly cut wood and old heartwood exposed for months to the sun in your various kothis that I cannot help thinking that it is worth attention. Why not have a protecting tatty or shade over the kothis while storing and working the wood?

I would also call the attention of the Mysore Government to the absolute waste (and loss to the distillers) by evaporation and the drawing and desiccating action of the sun caused by the exposure of the heartwood shorn of the protecting white-wood, and a visit to the warehouses, where billets are stored, will convince one that even protected in the closed sheds, the loss of essential oil is considerable.

I have in my mind some fine looking billets, 4th class, which had lain in a godown for 7 or 8 years which I bought some years ago, and results of which showed that the percentage yielded did not even pay cost of distilling—so much of the oil had dried out by lying by."

1. With reference to evaporation of essential oil upon which Mr. Mason places so much stress, I think the evaporation would be prevented to some extent by keeping sawn wood fit for class billets stored in proper rooms without kothi preparation, until the approach of the annual sales, and then taking up their preparation a month or so before the date of sale, according to the quantity available in each kothi.

With a view to ascertaining the loss in weight in sandalwood of different preparation, it was thought desirable to prepare small quantities of 3rd, 4th and 5th classes, roots and jajpokal and accordingly equal quantities of wood as noted in the margin have been kept separately in proper rooms at the Seringapatam kothi.

3rd class	5	cwts.
4th class	10	do
5th class	10	do
Roots	5	do
Jajpokal	5	do

(1) Wood with a thin coating of white wood.

(2) Wood with a thick coating of white wood as received from jungles.

(3) Wood completely prepared.

I think the above experiment will give us some idea of the loss of essential oil by evaporation.

2. The next question that appears to me to require consideration is the loss of heartwood resulting from planing billets of the first five classes and cutting their ends by adzes to round them off. Experiments made have shown that for every ton, 40 pounds of pure heartwood chips by the former process and 2 pounds by the latter are obtained. Are these processes necessary? I think not, at least as far as 3rd, 4th and 5th classes are concerned. I would, therefore, suggest that sandalwood merchants be consulted on these points at the next annual sales.

3. At present manual labor is employed for removing sawn rough wood to worksheds for preparation, and prepared wood for weighment and after weighment to different parts of kothis for stacking, and for removing sold wood for weighment and delivery to purchasers. I think the cost now incurred on this account would be reduced by using wheel barrows as it is done in railway stations, workshops, and other factories.

4. Weights used for weighing prepared and sold sandalwood are now tested periodically in some kothis, and annually in others, I think, by using small weights or rupees. I would propose that a set of standard weights be kept at each District Forest office for testing, whenever necessary, the weights used at the kothis.

ENCLOSURE No. 2

Letter No. 78 dated the 25*th March* 1896, *from the Assistant Conservator of Forests on Special Duty, to the Conservator of Forests in Mysore.*

I beg to submit for your information a report of the results of my visit to Bombay to study the details of sandalwood trade, its classification and other matters connected therewith.

I left Bangalore on the 3rd February and returned on the 12th March 1896; so my absence extended over one month and nine days including 5 days' casual leave which I availed of *en route* to Bombay.

2. It was supposed, I think that Mysore and the adjoining districts of the Madras Presidency were the only sources from which Bombay market was supplied with sandalwood, but from the statistics of imports for the last 5 years which I obtained from the Reporter General's Department, Bombay Custom House, and which I append hereunder, it will be seen that sandalwood is also received from other countries and districts of the Bombay Presidency.

Forest, dated 3rd July 1896.

Statement showing the imports into the port of Bombay from foreign external ports, of ornamental sandalwood during five years from 1890-91 to 1894-95 :—

Names of countries.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Eastern coast of Africa	...	...	...	...	...
Other ports	...	...	...	...	186
Egypt	...	...	132	...	216
Aden	...	...	...	...	1
Arabia-Other States	...	...	34	...	5
Ceylon	1,605	...	372	...	...
Straits Settlements	75	688	...	...	244
Total. ...	1,680	688	538	...	652

Statement showing the imports (Indian produce) of ornamental sandalwood from the undermentioned presidencies or Provinces for 5 years from 1890-91 to 1894-95 : —

Names of presidencies or provinces.	Imports.				
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal Presidency, Calcutta	145	800	...	693	186
Ditto other ports	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Presidency, Madras	8,341	2,107	270	4,170	11,821
Ditto other ports	6,12,744	4,85,909	2,88,506	2,57,374	3,24,931
Sindh, Karachi	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto other ports	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma, Rangoon	2,040	...	384	...	...
Ditto other ports	...	...	...	...	...
British ports within the Presidency ...	75,584	61,120	1,06,682	1,49,997	1,13,904
Cutch	...	125	...	...	...
Kathiawar	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign Konkan	...	...	...	...	...
Gaikwar's Territory	...	...	...	...	...
Cambay	...	...	...	...	...
State of Travancore	...	1	...	...	...
State of Cochin	...	...	...	...	...
Goa	5,371	1,552	25,859	2,805	3,859
Daman	...	...	...	...	...
Diu	...	...	...	...	...
Pondicherry	...	...	...	...	...
Mahi	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,04,225	5,51,614	4,21,701	4,15,039	4,54,701

3. The foreign external ports from which sandalwood is imported are chiefly Ceylon and the Straits Settlements and those in India are Calcutta, Rangoon and Goa. Sandalwood is also received from Coorg, Coimbatore and Salem districts in the Madras presidency; and from Dharwar, Sirsi (North Canara), and Ratnagiri districts in the Bombay presidency, but the wood so received is included in the imports shown against those presidencies in the trade returns.

4. The exports of sandalwood to foreign external ports and other countries in India are particularized in the following tables.

Statement showing the exports of ornamental sandalwood from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports during five years from 1890-91 to 1894-95.

Names of countries.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
The United Kingdom	77,401	26,126	20,139	4,136	20,055
France	23,952	4,586	12,799	6,383	8,984
Germany	.....	......	3,872	510	938
Spain, Gibraltar	......	......	629	660	728
Abyssinia	1,300	3,470	780	2,325	2,032
Eastern coast of Africa					
Mozambique	20	.....	43	71	110
Zanzibar	772	3,332	1,836	1,846	3,033
Other ports	......	......	......	......	35
Egypt	2,766	15,271	4,304	15,875	23,419
The Mauritius	......	40	......	......	......
Natal	......	......	10	8	16
The United States	......	......	1,000	......	......
Aden	4,070	3,523	4,067	5,583	4 076
Arabia, Muscat	3,380	3,673	3,978	3,036	2,700
Do, other States	8,981	5,716	2,268	2,375	8,613
Ceylon	118	195	460	214	155
China, Hongkong	2,99,013	3,12,161	1,62,968	1,91,813	1,76,864
Do, Treaty ports	27,218	94,366	40,793	42,540	37,380
Mekran and Soumiani	......	88	162	45	......
Persia	173	171	365	6	905
The Straits Settlements	......	15	350	12	1,000
Turkey in Asia	110	547	364	150	1,500
South Australia...	......	.....	......	......	88
Total ...	4,49,274	4,73,280	2,61,187	2,77,892	2,92,631

Forest, dated 3rd July 1896.

Statement showing the exports (Indian produce) of ornamental sandalwood to undermentioned presidencies or provinces for five years from 1890-91 to 1894-95 :—

Names presidencies or provinces.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal Presidency, Calcutta ...	53,582	50,445	45,620	53,212	49,459
Ditto other ports ...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Presidency, Madras ...	6,531	11,579	5,785	2,882	13,639
Ditto other ports ...	8,863	14,155	9,194	13,603	12,852
Sindh, Karachi ...	1,109	12,515	12,458	17,734	12,299
Ditto other ports ...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma, Rangoon ...	13,996	12,100	15,723	11,066	13.230
Ditto other ports ...	904	476	1,232	1,288	1,250
British ports within the Presidency ...	15,033	15,164	17,819	15,808	18,471
Cutch	69	232	164	481	197
Kathiawar	2,174	3,071	2,277	2,730	2,188
Foreign Konkan	...	...	...	...	...
Gaekwar's Territory	14,114	5,087	7,671	10,847	11,763
Cambay	172	199	47	205	267
State of Travancore	...	...	...	...	...
State of Cochin	...	...	...	...	...
Goa	15	...	4	...	20
Daman	4	27	...	...	...
Diu	683	363	273	354	871
Pondicherry	...	...	...	...	...
Mahi	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,27,239	1,25,413	1,18,267	1,30,210	1,36,006

5. The above table will show that from Rs. 25,47,280 worth of sandalwood imported into Bombay during the last five years, sandalwood valued at Rs. 15,89,977 has been exported to the United Kingdom, France, Egypt and China, irrespective of what is shipped direct to Europe from the ports of the Madras presidency by Messrs. Volkart Brothers of Tellicherry and P. Leslie & Co., of Calicut, who purchase sandalwood at our annual sales. In India, the chief ports to which sandalwood is exported are Calcutta, Madras, Sindh, Karachi, British Burma, British ports within the Bombay presidency and Gaekwar's (Baroda) territories and the value of sandalwood so exported amounts to Rs. 6,37,135. In addition to the above, a large quantity of sandalwood is conveyed direct from our Kothis to Udipi, Mangalore and other places in South Canara for distilling essential oil and for sale locally. To summarize the value of sea-borne imports and exports of sandalwood during the last five years, it may be stated that out of an estimated quantity of 6,368 tons the value of which amounts to Rs. 25,47,280 at Rs. 400 per ton, 3,947

tons valued at Rs. 15,89,977 have been exported to foreign external ports, 1593 tons valued at Rs. 6,37,135 have been sent to ports in India, and that 800 tons (value Rs. 3,20,168) have been used for local consumption in Bombay and its up-country.

6. The sales from our kothis at the annual auctions from 1890-91 to 1894-95 amount to 11,416 tons valued at Rs. 45,90,369. Of this quantity Messrs. Volkart Brothers purchased 1,982 tons and Messrs P. Leslie & Co., bought 313 tons. The imports to Bombay and shipments made to Europe by the above named firms including exports from the Port of Madras and wood at 500 tons a year conveyed to South Canara direct from our kothis, total to 11,862 tons, and show an increase of 446 tons over and above the quantity disposed of at the annual sales. This excess may be taken, I think, as imports from foreign external ports and from the districts of the Madras and Bombay presidencies.

7. The sandalwood trade has much developed since the visit of the Conservator of Forests to Bombay in 1873 to enquire into the state of the sandalwood market. From the figures of imports and exports given in the appendix to his letter No. 1861, dated 16th September 1873, it would appear that during a period of nine years, namely, from 1864-65 to 1872-73, 6,132 tons valued at Rs. 20,33,765 were exported from Mysore and that the Bombay imports and exports were as follows:—

Imports.

Names of countries.	Tons.	Value.
		Rs.
From foreign external ports	245½	27,002
From ports in other presidencies	5,200	18,51,624
Total ...	5,445½	18,78,626

Exports.

Names of countries.	Tons.	Value.
		Rs.
To foreign external ports	2,002	10,07,706
To ports in other presidencies	290	94,810
Total ...	2,292	11,02,516

8. The particulars given above show that 245½ tons of sandalwood were imported from "Foreign External Ports", but the Conservator of Forests has noted in para 28 of his letter that these ports include Goa and Mahi which being on the Western Coast very probably ship some of our wood to Bombay. This seems to be undoubtedly the case, because the imports from "Foreign External Ports" from 1890-94 to 1894-95 as ascertained from trade returns are very insignificant. I was told that sandalwood is occasionally imported into Bombay from Zanzibar, but it is of a very inferior quality being almost white wood and is sold at Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 a ton. I tried to purchase a piece of Zanzibar sandalwood in Bombay but could find none. There is no doubt as to the fact of sandalwood

being imported into Bombay from Dharwar, Ratnagiri and other places as whilst moving about in Bombay I happened to come upon a shop in which carpenters were sawing, preparing and planing sandalwood. I went in and on enquiry was informed that one Mr. Edulji Hormasji was the owner of it and that he received his supply from Ratnagiri and Dharwar. There may be a few more merchants trading similarly. In this shop I found a small quantity of sandalwood having Mysore kothi stamp marks.

9. It is apparent from the statistical returns that the quantity of sandalwood exported to " Foreign External Ports " is much larger than that exported to ports in India, as 2,002 tons in six years (1866-67 and from 1868-69 to 1872-73) and 3,974 tons during the last five years (1890-91 to 1894-95) were exported to " Foreign External Ports " against 290 and 1,593 tons, respectively, exported to ports in India during the same period. China consumes the bulk of exported sandalwood, and the next in order are the United Kingdom and France.

10. The import trade of sandalwood appears to have been in 1873 almost entirely in the hands of Haji Ramtulla Sait, Haji Mitta Kassim Sait, Haji Abdul Rahiman, Burman and Keshav Purushottum, but the first three men, I was informed, retired from the field some years ago, and that the last man is now acting as an agent for disposing of sandalwood consigned to him by Udipi merchants.

11. The *bona fide* purchasers of Bombay now-a-days are Muncherji Framji and Naoroji Framji; but the former makes purchases in the names of Haji Salè Muhammad, Haji Tar Muhammad, while all the others are only brokers or agents for selling sandalwood on commission. The sait and other merchants, chiefly the former of Mysore and Bangalore, who made large purchases of sandalwood in former years either on their own account or as agents for merchants of Bombay gave up the trade in recent years; but a set of new men stepped into the trade, notably in Hassan, with the establishment of sandal koti at that place in 1881. These men, who confined their purchases to the Hassan kothi to start with, began in due course of time to attend the annual sales of the Chikmagalur, Bangalore, Seringapatam and Hunsur kothis and to make purchases. With the opening of stills in South Canara for the distillations of essential oil, distillers and sandal merchants of Udipi began to attend our sales freely and to buy sandalwood. The appearance of two European firms (Messrs. Volkart Brothers and P. Leslie & Co.) at our annual sales gave an impetus to sandalwood trade.

12. Merchants who bought sandalwood for purposes of trade had to find brokers or agents of Bombay to sell their wood, the prominent among whom are—

(1) Haji Salè Muhammad, Haji Tar Muhammad (for Muncherji Framji).

(2) Keshoji Purushottum (for Haji Kassim Sab, Haroon Sait and Krishnapadyar of Udipi).

(3) Monji Vallabh Dass Housaraj (for half a dozen Hassan merchants, Manamuna Haji, Abdulla Sab, Pacha Sab and Chabumeah Sab of Mysore).

(4) Govardhan Dass Giridhar Dass, (for Naoroji Framji).

There is a separate set of merchants who export sandalwood to China and other places, the principal firms being those of—

(1) Khoja Karimbhai Ibrahim.

(2) Haji Muhammad Issâc Elias.

(3) Fajul Mir Ali Chinai.

There are a number of petty brokers known as " Pütgi Dallalies," and it is through these men that sandalwood and other articles of trade are sold and bought. There are several petty tradesmen in Bombay who make purchases of sandalwood to meet local demands and for sending up-country to various places in the presidency. Roots are sent to Kanouj in the Cawnpore district for extracting essential oil. Ellahi Buksh and Inbithulla Attarwallas of Kanouj have begun to attend our annual sales of recent years and to purchase sandalwood for their profession.

13. Before entering into the subject of classification of sandalwood it is necessary, I think, to state briefly the places to which it is chiefly exported and the purposes for which it is applied.

14. I have shown elsewhere that the bulk of exported sandalwood goes to China, the United Kingdom and France. Home markets require sound and sufficiently large billet wood, good roots, jajpokal and chips, while China wants round billet wood fairly large and also wood with small defects, good roots, jajpokal and milwa chilta. Bagar adad and ain bagar go to Arabia and Jedda. Small quantity of "China Budh" or billet wood fit for China market, panjam and jajpokal to Calcutta, Patna, Rangoon and Madras. All classes of wood and chips find sale in Bombay to meet local demand and for sending up-country.

15. In Europe sandalwood is utilized for the manufacture of carved fancy boxes, album cases, &c., and for distilling oil, while in China sound wood is used in making up fancy carved articles, and the rest is burnt in temples and dwelling houses. What wood goes to Arabia and Jedda is burnt in mosques and other religious places for the sake of fragrant smell arising from it or powdered and used with other ingredients as an incense. Wood sent to Hindustan, Burma and Madras is partly consumed at Hindu funerals of wealthy men, and the rest is rubbed down with water and worked into a paste and used in temples and by all Hindus in their caste marks and for other purposes. In Bombay wood and chips are used for the above mentioned purposes by Hindus, and much of it is burnt by the Parsis in their fire temples.

16. It is therefore necessary that attention should be given to the requirements of the various markets in assorting sandalwood. Though the agency employed in Bombay for disposing of sandalwood sent to them by purchasers know these requirements, yet they did not interest themselves in the matter because they are only brokers. They touch up billet wood a little whenever they find it necessary to do so, and leave the rest as it is. All they do is that they try and sell the wood for their owners for the best price they could secure. The buyer is allowed the option of selecting what wood he requires if he be prepared to pay good or low prices according to the quality of wood he selects. He offers his own upset price according to the state of the market then prevailing and leaves the acceptance or otherwise of his offer to the broker who in his anxiety to dispose of the wood strikes the bargain because it is not he that suffers but the owner. Such brokers as regard the interests of the owners feel it when the sale is not remunerative, but it is beyond their control to do anything in the matter.

17. Our classification rules issued in 1888 are a little confusing as regards the first five classes, because the wood has to be assorted according to the weight of each billet and defects of various kinds and holes of different lengths in it. Such classification could only be correctly effected by thoroughly mastering the rules and examining each billet carefully before deciding to what class the same should go.

18. I do not hesitate to say that in several instances either from want of experience or of careful attention to the rules on the part of sandal darogas, the classification suffered chiefly as regards 3rd, 4th and 5th classes. It is only very lately that the District and Sub-division Forest officers have been, on my representation, directed to supervise the classification of sandalwood at the kothis under their charge as prescribed in the Inspector General of Forest's Circular No. 3164-68—93, dated 18th February 1892. Some of the purchasers at our annual sales who knew anything regarding the requirements of the Bombay and other markets were of opinion that our classification was faulty. Messrs. Volkart Brothers have also represented the matter to the Inspector General of Forests through their agents Messrs. Gangadhara Chetti & Co. of Bangalore (*vide* letter, dated 16th August 1895). I have fully explained in Memo No. I submitted with my letter No. 30, dated 24th October 1895, the want of uniformity of classification in the several kothis.

19. While the purchasers on the one hand and sellers on the other were thus laboring under disadvantages resulting from our present classification of sandalwood, my appearance at Bombay to confer with them on the very subject was gratifying to them.

20. It was admitted on all sides that the classification rules laid down by the Government of Mysore so far back as 1838 when the sandalwood trade must be said to have been in its infancy required revision, as the trade has now much developed, competition has increased and the requirements of the various markets have become quite different from what they were 60 years ago. The subject of revising the rules was well discussed in all its bearings and the following nomenclature of various sorts was proposed with general remarks by *bona fide* purchasers and chief agents or brokers of Bombay on behalf of all persons interested in the sandalwood trade.

21. The classification of roots, jajpokal, bagara-dad, ainbagar and large chilta proposed above will be much superior to that proposed by me in Memo No. I submitted with my letter No. 30, dated 24th October 1895, but I would strongly beg to recommend the introduction of the classification as proposed by Bombay merchants as an experimental measure into the kothis of Mysore district for the current year's annual sales.

22. It may be observed that the number of classes has not been reduced. The present 3rd and 4th classes have been absorbed in "China Budh." (2nd class) as far as sound billets and unsound billets with small defects are concerned, and a separate sort known as "Ghut Budala" (5th class) has been introduced to admit of unsound billets being thrown into. Planing and rounding of ends has been dispensed with for this class. It was not found either possible or advantageous to mix up "billets of short lengths" with class billets, so these had to form a separate class called "Ghotla" in Bombay. Roots have been sorted into three, jajpokal into two, and ain chilta into two classes to suit the different markets. The present class basola bookni has been absorbed in ain chilta and milva chips. It has been found necessary to retain large chilta (Cheerea) as a separate class. The number of classes as now maintained in the several kothis is 20, and that proposed by me in Memo No. I is just the same while the classes proposed by Bombay merchants are 19. This will be increased to 20 if small roots below 3 lbs. in weight are classed separately, which, I think, we should. It is not desirable, I would say, to mix up different classes of wood and chips when it is intended to place the classification on sound basis.

23. The method of classification suggested by the late Consulting Forest Officer Mr. Hutchins, as embodied in the printed review of sandalwood auction sales for 1886-87, was explained to merchants and chief brokers of Bombay, and they were of opinion that a classification which blends class billets, roots, jajpokal, bagar-adad and various sorts of chips into 11 classes is neither advantageous to Government nor suitable for the sandalwood market of the present day.

24. I would again beg to invite your attention to my proposal in Memo No. II that wood fit for class billets be sawn into standard lengths and stored in proper rooms without kothi preparation until the approach of the annual sales and then only be taken up for preparation a month or so before the date of sale according to the quantity available in each kothi. By adopting this precaution not only wood will season itself under cover of white wood but it is hoped that much of the billet wood now sorted as 3rd and 4th classes on account of cracks and warping from exposure will be found eligible for superior classes. It is also expected that evaporation of essential oil upon which Mr. Mason of Paris places so much stress would be prevented to some extent.

25. In conclusion, I beg to state that by bestowing scrupulous care on the preparation, preservation and classification of sandalwood in our kothis, it is hoped, that the growing disinclination on the part of purchasers to attend the auction sales, and slacker competition which results at times in combination, or offer of unduly low prices, will be gradually removed and the confidence of purchasers and consumers secured.

ENCLOSRUE 3.

Review by the Inspector General of Forests in Mysore.
Sandal auction sales for 1886-87.
No. 1739-42 dated camp, Seringpatam 9th February 1887.

5. The late Consulting Forest Officer Mr. Hutchins after inspection of the kothis in the Mysore district proposed to Government the adoption of the following classification :—

1st class (sound large wood). Carving wood comprising all sound billets above both 5 inch diameter and 2 feet length ; by " sound " is meant freedom from cracks, hollows of any kind and bad knots.

2nd class (sound small wood). Small carving wood, that is, wood sound but below the above dimensions.

3rd class (unsound large wood). Unsound billets of 3 feet long.

4th class (unsound small wood). Wood unsound and small.

Roots.—Should contain only roots, there should be no billet wood attached to the root.

Bagar-adad (refuse roots and billets) should comprise all other pieces, roots or billets too small to be included in the above classes.

Jajpokal (hollow wood) should comprise all very hollow pieces such as when tapped on the ground give a distinct hollow sound.

Ain chilta (picked shavings). Shavings of sandal heartwood and white wood mixed. Milwa chilta (mixed shavings). Shavings of sandal heartwood and white wood mixed.

Powder, is the saw dust obtained in cutting up the wood.
Nakara (white wood) contains no sandal heartwood.

No. 63-71—Ft. F. 3-96, DATED, BANGALORE, 3RD JULY 1896.

ORDER THEREON.—Government have read with interest the reports received with the above on Mr. Muttappa's investigations in the matter of the classification and preparation of sandalwood, and approve of the Conservator's proposal to give a trial, in selected districts, to the systems proposed, at the sales this year. The result of the proposed trial, and the submission of the definite proposals promised to be submitted thereafter, will be awaited.

2. With reference to para 5 of the Conservator's letter, Government observe that the two systems of weighing sandal in the province appear to have been irregularly and unauthorizedly mixed, and that the mistake should be rectified as proposed by Colonel Walker, and new standard weights and scales issued where required.

3. In regard to the proposed payment of a percentage to private owner or occupiers of land on sandal trees growing thereon, Government observe thas the Conservator is probably not aware of the representations made in that behalt at the Dasara Meetings in past years, and the replies given by the Dewan declining to entertain the proposal. His attention is invited to the subjects noted in the margin in the proceedings of the Meetings of the Representative Assembly. The systems obtaining in Coorg and Bombay may, however, be ascertained and intimated for the information of Government.

Subject No. 114 of 1890.
" 87 of 1891.
" 223 of 1893.

C. SREENIVASIENGAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Conservator of Forests in Mysore
The Deputy Commissioners of districts.

212

[illegible]

(824) 30 [illegible]

(37)

Read,

Letter No. $\frac{4428}{322}$ dated the 5th May 1897, from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, ~~forwarding~~ submitting a statement of sandal sales held in 1896-97

(Here print letter, ~~and the~~ statements, and the list of classified wood)

[illegible] to 1st Asst
24/5/97

[illegible] 26/5/97

Recd [illegible]

Done [illegible] 28/5/97

No. $\frac{10579}{\text{H.7.31-95}}$ d 28.5.97

Order thereon

Recorded.

2 The total quantity sold was 1286¾ tons of all classes of sandalwood ~~with a realization~~ for an aggregate price ~~realizing a sum~~ of

Rs 4,53,811 against 2072 ½

tons ~~valuing~~ ~~later~~ for Rs 7,97,089 in

1895/96. The results of the sales, which were greatly affected by the ~~are~~

~~as observed by the Conservator~~

~~were poor owing to the~~

~~Bubonic~~ Plague, scarcity

and general depression

of trade in Bombay, were comparatively poor. The stock of prepared wood left unsold is reported to be 648 tons which represents a value of more than Rs 2,36000.

~~The Govt hope that better~~

~~results will be obtained~~

~~next year.~~

3. For reasons explained

in para 4 of the Conservator's

letter the revised ~~list~~ ~~of~~

Bombay classification, as shown in the statement attached hereto,

is approved and may

be adopted in the ~~[illegible]~~ remaining Depots of the province.

~~situated in the Shimoga,~~

~~Kadur, Hassan and~~

~~Bangalore Districts:-~~

the same having already